

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1825.

[NO. 31.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phyton and Cotton Saw Gin)	
1 do \$500 (Family Coach)	is \$300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do)	is 180
1 do \$130 (do)	is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do)	is 3
20 do \$2 (do)	is 60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.)	is 431

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—14

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Valuable Books.

THE following Books, among many others, may be had at this Office, at reduced prices:

Johnson's Works, 12 v. Davies' do
Smith's Wealth of Nations
Cunningham's do
Mrs. Trimmer's do
Say's Political Economy
Meikle's Traveller
Modern Europe
Book of Com'n Prayer,
Ramsay's U. States
Pocket Bibles,
Memoirs of the Court of
Philip's Evidence
Queen Elizabeth
Newland on Contracts
Simond's Switzerland
New-York Digest
Barrington & Beaufoy
Espinasse on Evidence
on the North Pole
Philip on Indigestion
Latrobe's visit to S. Africa
Ewell's Medical Companion
Sketches of Florida
Bell's Operative Surgery
Koster's Travels
Simpson's Euclid
Watson's Philip the 2d
Gibson's Surveying
and 3d
Blair's Lectures
Marshall's Life Washington
Ainsworth's Dictionary
Public Characters, 1805
ry, and a variety of
Moore's Works
Latin and English
Byron's do
School Books
Edwards on the Affections
Morse's Gazetteer
Memoirs of Rev. Andrew
Joyce's Philosophy
Fuller
Jamieson's Logic
Life of Calvin
Duncan's do
Simon's Skeletons
Small books for children
Saurin's Sermons
Quills, &c. &c. &c.

Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert L. Dinkins', 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap: Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION.

MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her grand-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomedes. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever run in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.

MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars.

WM. HOGAN.
March 1, 1825.—6t31.

Stray Horse.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on the Catawba river, near the Mountain Island Falls, a bright SORREL HORSE, six years old, and fifteen hands high. He has a black mane and tail, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, some white on his shoulders, and old shoes on his fore feet. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges.

DAVID LAWING.

April 14, 1825.

Palifox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.

March 30, 1825.—10t36.

Peter Ulrick

TENDERS his services to the public generally, as collector of moneys, bonds, notes and accounts. He will also post and note accounts, at the usual rates per centum. He will also attend to crying of sales, hiring of negroes, &c. &c.—As the subscriber intends to devote his time to the above business, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Those who may feel disposed to patronize him in the above business, may rest assured, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to expedite settlements, and make returns with all possible despatch.

P. S. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

4t31

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of Cornwell & Nichols, has been dissolved, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM CORNWELL,
GEORGE NICHOLS.
Charlotte, April 8, 1825. 3t32.

Cabinet Making.

THE above business will be carried on by the subscribers, at the house well known by the name of Mason's Old Tavern, in the town of Charlotte. They hope, by punctuality and attention to business, to meet with patronage. Applications by order or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.

GEORGE NICHOLS,
JOSEPH PRITCHARD.
April 25, 1825. 3t32

WILLIAM CORNWELL, CABINET MAKER.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement which he has received, in his line of business, from the citizens of Charlotte, and his friends from the adjacent country, informs them, that since the dissolution of the firm of Cornwell & Nichols, he has received a handsome supply of the best materials for carrying on the above business, and assures his customers that he is now ready to supply them with any work of the following kind, viz: Mahogany or Black Walnut and Curled Maple Bureaus, Sideboards, Carved Settees, Tables, Bedsteads, Writing Desks, Cradles, and every other article in his line of business; which shall be completed with neatness and despatch. All kinds of Furniture carefully repaired, on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment, at the market price, for work. The subscriber would take an apprentice to the above business, of a steady, moral character; but none need apply except they can come well recommended.

WM. CORNWELL.
Charlotte, April 22, 1825. 3t32

Medical.



Drs. Henderson & Boyd

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE for the village of Charlotte.

April 23, 1825. 3t32

Notification.

THOSE that have standing accounts with me for work done in 1824 and previous, are hereby notified that unless they make payment or settlement between now and the May county court, their accounts will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

ALEX. GRAHAM.
Charlotte, April 19, 1825. 3t32

Notice

To the Members of the County Committee. THOSE gentlemen who have been appointed to represent the militia companies in the county of Mecklenburg, are requested to attend in the town of Charlotte, on the 20th day of May next. Business of importance will be proposed for their investigation.

HUGH PARKS.
April 22, 1825. 3t32

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, are now receiving their Spring Supplies, from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825. 4t31

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring Importation of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they will offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4t31

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.
March 18, 1825.—25*

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3m32

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the Book-Bindery, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

DESULTORY.

In a late Tour in India by a British Colonel, we find the following description of a remarkable spectacle, an Elephant Fight at Oude. Nat. Gaz.

"An elegant breakfast (says Colonel F.) awaited our arrival; after which we passed to a spacious verandah on the east side of the palace, which looked down into the area prepared for the combat: the latter was nearly surrounded by a paling of bamboo, eighteen or twenty feet high. Soon after we were all seated the crowd were admitted, and presently filled the circumference of the theatre below us. Two very large war-elephants were now brought forward from opposite sides, each preceded by its favorite female, whose presence it appears is necessary to arouse the anger of these noble animals. The conflict of this pair, however, gave little sport, one of them appearing very shy, and inferior to his opponent in strength; they were therefore withdrawn. Another pair now advanced, led as the first. These approached with a slow and majestic step, until they caught a glimpse of each other; both then raising their trunks, and uttering a shrill and angry cry, rushed with the most tremendous impetuosity together, presenting their heads to receive the first shock. It was awfully grand. The animals, thus stopped in their first career, still continued to strive by every possible exertion of strength and art to force their adversary back, or to attack him in flank. Their heads, however, were still firmly pressed together, and they alternately receded and rallied. One was of rather a smaller size than his antagonist, but he appeared to make up for this deficiency by his greater spirit. He retreated a little for a moment, but it was only to renew the charge with increased rage; again they met; the same tremendous concussion took place, and these attacks were several times repeated, until in a last and most desperate one a tooth of the smaller elephant was broken in two with a loud crash. Still he was not dispirited, and would have persevered longer in the contest; but being now so decidedly inferior to his adversary, the fire works were cast between them which ended the combat.

"The noble animals kept for this sport are unfit of course for any other purpose, and are almost ungovernable by their mahauts. They are fed to bring them to this furious state, on high-seasoned food and spices, which in a manner intoxicate them, and render them furious beyond description. "The mahauts, or conductors, sit upon the elephant's back during the contest, and too often fall victims to the mad rage of their own animal or the opposing foe. There is a large pad like a mattress strongly fixed on the animal's back, and covered over with a coarse netting of thick white cotton rope; to this the mahaut clings, and as the elephants approach to the attack, the rider gradually recedes towards the tail, where he usually is at the moment of the shock, stimulating the already furious animal with his voice and the sharp goad with which the elephant is always driven and guided."

POLITICAL MAXIMS.—(FROM THE FRENCH.) It has been said in literature, that "Genius is long continued patience." It is true in politics. Time is a statesman's principal assistant. That is the most unhappy population of a state whose wealth is not in proportion to its intelligence. Ignorance, rich or poor, is contented. Nature has provided for the continuance of the world, by imparting a greater force to the parental than to the filial instinct. Thus the chain of beings is perpetuated. So, in the body politic, think of the rising generation rather than of that which is passed. Govern for the future; it is the secret of duration. In governments, honest people endeavor to make themselves useful; clever people

endeavor to make themselves necessary; and ambitious people endeavor to make themselves indispensable. A democrat when on foot, an aristocrat when in his carriage, such is a Parisian; nay, such is a Frenchman;—nay, such is man in every country. True policy says nothing; it does. There ought to be two kinds; that of speech and that of action; the one serving to conceal the other. Politics is the art of governing men according to time, place, and circumstance. It can therefore have no absolute rules. The book of a statesman is the human heart. Political economy is the best, if not the only politics for the nineteenth century. Ascertain what you produce, and what you consume; discover what are your wants, and what are your resources; reckon on the amount of your physical and intellectual force; compare your importations and your exportations; balance all these things; and the result will furnish you with a complete system of both internal and external policy.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

TIC DOLOREUX—CURABLE.

It has been announced in several newspapers that his Lordship, the Duke of Wellington, is suffering severely by "that incurable disease, the tic doloureux." Be it known, that the word "incurable" is, fortunately, entirely out of place in this connection. There is, indeed, now and then a case which resists our most powerful and well directed remedies; but this is true also of intermittent fever, rheumatism, and fifty other complaints, which none but a crazy man or dunce would call incurable. Nineteen cases in twenty of the tic doloureux are perfectly manageable. The seat of the disease and its nature are thoroughly understood, and the mode of treatment is far from being complicate.

Let the patient's constitutional peculiarities be ascertained, the state also of the digestive organs, and the cause of the derangement. Indications of cure sufficiently clear will be suggested by such investigation, and abandoning all local applications, which, whether potent or paltry, are equally incapable of reaching the cause of the complaint, let the intelligent practitioner look well to the primæ viæ, and he will find that ninety-five cases in a hundred will yield, and half these by the mere administration of a drop or two of croton oil, succeeded by a few weeks' use of the carbonate of iron.

Of about twenty cases of this painful affection which it has fallen to our lot to manage within the last five years, every one has been cured, and that too without an instance of a subsequent attack. If, therefore, the view we have taken is correct, though the noble lord may suffer even yet perhaps by the disease, there is no reason why the profession should suffer in the estimation of the public, as it certainly must if it is supposed to permit tic doloureux to pass as incurable, and as it certainly ought if there were any grounds for such a supposition.

India.—By the Bramin, from Calcutta, papers of that place are received to the 20th Nov. containing the official accounts of the successful progress of the British arms in India, and the consequent subjection of the Mahoons (Governors) who had opposed their authority. It was reported that a revolution had occurred at Ava, headed by the King's brother-in-law and the Queen, who caused the King's head to be cut off in the palace; and that on the same day, the young Prince, heir of the Empire, stormed the palace with his adherents, and put to death the brother-in-law and the Queen. A mutiny had broken out at Barrackpore in the 26th, 47th, and 62d regiments, a considerable part of which arranged in a line and refused to obey the officers, and swearing they would not surrender.—The whole troops were then drawn out, and a fire was opened on the mutineers, who returned it in an irregular manner and then fled. About 100 of them were killed, and the remainder were pursued, and many of them taken. Upwards of 100 had been condemned to death.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.—By the ship Meteor and Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th March, we have received files of London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool of the one on which they left that port. The only intelligence of importance by these conveyances relates to the state of the markets; to which we have confined our extracts.

London, March 6.—The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. In the Etoile it is stated, from the Augsburg Gazette, that a change has been made in the Turkish Ministry. The difficulties of the Ottoman Government multiply daily, and the weight of its oppression renders it intolerable to all its wretched subjects. There is every symptom of an insurrection at Constantinople; and, as if pushed onward blindly by fate, the Divan are embroiling themselves with the Russian Minister. Yet this is the power which we are told is making "preparations" to subdue the Greeks.

According to these papers, the troubles of Ferdinand VII. are only beginning. On the one hand, we hear that the High Allies have formally declined to interfere in his quarrel with the transatlantic States; and on the other, that the Island of Cuba has renounced his authority, and joined itself to Mexico. We suspect, however, that the latter fact is asserted somewhat prematurely; that it will ultimately occur, there can be no doubt.

We have received Dutch papers to the 2d inst. They are filled with distressing accounts of the injury caused by the late floods, and of the alacrity with which the wealthy classes of society have subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. It is stated that in the province of Overijssel 250 persons lost their lives, that 14,000 oxen were drowned, and that upon a surface of 90,000 acres of land which were overflowed, 1500 houses fell in.

Considerable sensation was produced in the city yesterday by accounts from Dover and Boulogne, stating that on Wednesday the Authorities at Boulogne and Calais received an order from the French government to open the despatches of all commercial couriers sent from England; and that in consequence, several expresses were detained three or four hours. One of them had in the bag forty letters, all of which were opened and read.

Melancholy loss of the Kent, East Indiaman.

FALMOUTH, MARCH 4.—The brig Cambria, which sailed from this port the 24th ult. for Vera Cruz, returned this morning, having on the 1st inst. long 9, 0, fallen in with the Kent, East Indiaman, on fire. She had about 500 troops on board for India; they succeeded in getting on board the Cambria between 5 and six hundred men, women, and children, who are now landing, in great distress. It is supposed about ninety souls were left on board and perished in the Kent, which they could not take out.

Liverpool Markets, Monday, March 7.

Cotton.—The avidity of speculation, instead of being damped by the extraordinary extent of previous operations, and the rapid advance that followed, appeared at the commencement of the week wholly uncontrolled, and to increase during the three first days; and on Wednesday, at noon, the enhancement on the previous currency was fully 2d per lb. on all descriptions, except East India, which were about 1d per lb. dearer. Fine Bowed and Orleans had realized 16d; Alabamas and Mobile 15½d; Pernams 17; Maranhams and Egyptian 16d per lb. This overstrained rate of currency began to relax the close of 'Change on Wednesday to excite considerable apprehensions as to its continuance, and induced some of the importers and speculators to attempt sales at the ruling prices, but without effect; and on Thursday a reduction was submitted to of 1d per lb. and a like reduction was generally experienced on Friday. On Saturday there appeared a revival of confidence, and many buyers came forward at an advance of ¼ to ½d per lb. but the business done was not considerable. The aggregate sales of the week to the close of Friday are estimated at 42,567 bags, of which speculators have taken 14,000 Americans, 10,000 Brazils, 4000 Egyptian, and 2000 East India.

P. S. 4 o'clock.—The market opened this morning with a spirited inquiry for American and Brazil cotton, which continued to the close of 'Change, at progressively improving rates, the result of which has been the transfer of not less than 8000 bags, of all descriptions, at an advance since Saturday at noon of 1½d to 1½d on the favorite sorts, and ½ to ¾ on others; and at this moment there appears less disposition to make sales at these rates.

Coffee.—The advices from London on Wednesday having brought accounts of a considerable advance having taken place in that market, the demand here became animated, and some extensive sales were made by private treaty, in an improvement of 5s. up to 10s. per cwt. On Friday the market became dull, and the demand has since been suspended.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.—Speculation in many articles has considerably subsided. Cotton has fluctuated considerably, but it is again in demand, and prices have rallied. From Friday, the 25th Febru-

ary, to Wednesday 2d inst. very heavy purchases were made daily, and prices advanced 2d per lb. On the latter day the demand almost entirely ceased, and in two days afterwards, namely, on Friday the 4th, prices had fallen 2d per lb. On Saturday the 5th, the demand revived, and it has continued to such an extent that the prices are about 1½d higher than they were at the lowest period last week.

The extended operations in cotton are founded upon the presumption that the supply for the year will not equal the consumption. On this important question, as it so mainly depends on the extent of the American crop, a more correct opinion may be formed in America than in this country. Our import for the first two months of this year, including 9337 bags from Egypt, is 66,823 bags, being an increase of 2634 bags on the import of the first two months of 1824.

STILL LATER.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.—The ship New-England, BERRY, arrived last evening, having sailed from Liverpool on the 15th ult. It will be seen by the extracts in this day's Gazette that the news continues highly interesting as respects the market.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week ending the 12th ult. amounted to 17,336 bags, including 9671 Bowed at 11½ to 45; 528 Orleans 14 to 16; 421 Tennessees and Alabamas 12½ to 14, and 239 Sea Islands at 20 to 31.

"In the early part of the week," says a letter of the 12th, "there was rather an animated demand from the trade and speculators, attended by an advance in American cotton of 1 to 1½, but since Tuesday there has been very little doing, and prices have again declined ½ to ¾ in Uplands, and about ½ in Orleans and Tennessees. Sea Islands from the scarcity maintain full prices. There has been a little more inquiry to-day, and the market is assuming a firmer appearance; the sales of all sorts are estimated at 4000 bags.

"The unsettled state of the market and the fluctuation in prices are chiefly to be attributed to the restlessness of speculators and the anxiety of a few of the importers, who without any apparent reason, brought their stocks forward when there was little or no demand. The best informed, we believe, have not altered their views of the market, which are favorable to a maintenance of at least present rates."

A letter dated the 14th ult. says, "This morning the market opened with a moderate demand for cotton, and the advance of Saturday appeared fully supported; but at about 4 o'clock one broker purchased upwards of 6000 Egyptian cotton at 13½ to 13¾, and he took for one house about 1300 bags of Upland at 13. The total sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bags, and as this extensive operator has caused some sensation in the market, we cannot but hope we shall have a further improvement in prices. 200 hhds. Baltimore Flaxseed were sold to-day at auction 68 6."

From Calcutta.—On a reperusal of the Calcutta papers, loaned to the editors of the Gazette by Captain Whitney, we find that on the first seven days of December last, there was a most bloody battle fought at Rangoon.

It appears from the official account of this battle, that the whole military force of the Burman Empire was engaged, amounting to about 60,000 men, well armed, with a numerous artillery, &c. Their Chiefs seemed confident of success, and boasted of soon having it in their power to lead the British army captives in chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch. The result proved the reverse, for the British gained a signal victory, after an action of seven successive days, by land and water. The natives were dispersed, leaving most of their artillery, stores, &c. behind them in their flight. From the nature of the marshy ground and thick brush, it was not possible to ascertain the loss of the natives, but at least 5000 are supposed to have been killed. Of 300 pieces of ordnance of their army, 240 were left in possession of the British. The loss of the British was inconsiderable, compared to the importance of the service performed. Among the killed were Major Walker, of the infantry, Capt. and Lieut. O'Shea, of do and 11 officers wounded.

At the last accounts, the whole Burmese Coast from Rangoon to the eastward, was subject to the British arms.

A treaty of friendship and alliance had been concluded between the British government in India, and Sultan Mahomed Shah of Johore and Datto Tommongong, and Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, which event was announced by 19 guns from Fort William on the 23d of December last.

From late London papers.

A poor woman of the name of Hannah Metcalf, died at Horbury Workhouse, on Saturday week, in the 70th year of her age, who took to her bed 45 years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death. It is calculated that this pauper had cost the parish 500l.

A correspondent informs us, that a niece of General Wolf, of the name of Anne Wetton, is now residing in a small room in Jones's livery stable yard, Brook-

street, Grosvenor square; she is near 80 years of age, and is so poor as to receive part of the sacrament money, as well as the contributions of a few charitable individuals.

Match at Chess.—We understand the Edinburgh Chess Club, have won the first game in the match between England and Scotland. The Scotch game was at one period of it considered desperate, but it appears that the English Club, in their eagerness to obtain a victory, which, with a little caution, might have been easily secured, sacrificed a Rook. Even after this sacrifice, they might have forced a drawn game by giving perpetual check, but confiding too much in their own resources, or not sufficiently respecting the skill of their adversaries, they persisted in endeavoring to win the game. The men of the North displayed as much promptitude in taking advantage of their antagonists, as they had already exhibited of passive courage during the season of adversity, and they have ultimately won the game. Chess players will appreciate the merit which is due to the perseverance and skill of the Scotch Club, when it is considered that the game was successively won and drawn in its nature for the English Club and that the Edinburgh players had to contend against a committee, which is acknowledged to comprehend the finest players in this country. A second game has been drawn, and a third game is still pending, the moves being transmitted as usual by a return of post. Bets of five to two have been lost on the first game, and bets of three to two, in favour of the English Club, are still offered on the result of the match.

From the Christian Observer, for Feb. 1825.

PENANG.

The Penang Gazette gives the following description of an entertainment given by a Chinese merchant to the European residents.

"The bird nest soup was admirable as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver. We did ample justice to an excellent hash made of stewed elephant's tails, served up with the sauce of lizards' eggs. We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present seemed to eat with particular goul a stewed porcupine, served up in the green fat of a turtle. The beech deer was excellent, as well as the fish mors served up with sea weed. There was also a dish quite new to the party, the expense of which was estimated at 200 dollars: it consisted of a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs, and was the most delicious and delicate viand we ever tasted. The desert corresponded with the dinner. We cannot pass over without remarking the exquisite goul of the jellies made of the rhinoceros's hide."

From the New-York Gazette.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

The ship Jupiter, Capt. David Leslie, which arrived on Sunday from Manila, sailed from this port in June 1822, on a voyage round the world. The Editors of the Gazette are indebted to Captain Leslie for the following particulars of his voyage:—

She first visited several of the principal ports on the east side of South-America, then doubled Cape Horn and coasted along the western shores of the American continent, stopping at a number of places, after which she proceeded up the Gulf of California, as far as civilization or trade extended. She afterwards crossed the Pacific Ocean several times between America and Asia, (each time by a different route) and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, thus circumnavigating the earth. Captain Leslie has, during the cruise, determined the situation of several Islands not delineated in any of our charts; corrected the position of some, and ascertained the non-existence of others.

Whilst the Jupiter was lying at Manila in October last, that city was dreadfully convulsed by earthquakes for a number of days. Many store houses, together with a large church and the great stone bridge, were destroyed, and nearly all the store houses more or less injured—the motion was from NNE. to SSW. On feeling the first shocks, which were very light, every person fled from the store houses and slept in tents, bamboo houses, and boats on the river, so that few lives were lost. But, on the night of the 30th October, a most violent Tifoon was experienced, which destroyed the bamboo houses and tents: six square rigged vessels, and a number of coasters, were driven ashore high and dry, and a passage boat with about twenty passengers lost at the mouth of the river. Almost every vessel in the harbor was driven from her anchorage. The Jupiter, however, did not drag any, owing, as Captain Leslie thinks, to her being provided with the excellent chain cables from the manufactory of Messrs. Tucker & Carter, of this city, of American iron. A French frigate drifted foul of the Jupiter, and lay athwart her hawse during the height of the gale, which gave her chains a very severe proof.

At the commencement of the gale the

barometer fell more than an inch, one-half of which in the short space of ten minutes, a circumstance, it is thought, unprecedented in tropical climates.

Captain Leslie left at Manila, a French frigate and a corvette, on a voyage of science and discovery, under the command of Com. Bougainville, son of the celebrated circumnavigator, of that name. As usual in French national discovery ships, they were well provided with officers, proficient in the various branches of science. Whilst at Manila, some of the officers were engaged in surveying the adjacent coasts, and others were exploring the mountains of the Philippines for rare animals, minerals, and plants, and drawing or painting the most interesting subjects of nature and art. The commander himself was employed in making astronomical and philosophical observations. The time of their departure from Manila was retarded in consequence of the corvette losing her mainmast in the gale of Oct. 30. They were first bound to Cochinchina, where the French have lately formed a commercial establishment; thence they intended to touch at Canton, and afterwards traverse the Pacific.

The Colombian ship of war Gen. St. Andero, (formerly the Kensington, of Philadelphia,) arrived at Manila in Nov. last, and was given up to the Spaniards by her crew, who mutined. After the mutiny, John Green of Salem, assumed the command, but the crew finding that he was neither seaman nor navigator, and having nothing to recommend him except his being chief mutineer, put him in irons, and gave the command to Frederick Bergman, (formerly apprentice to Captain Charles Wooster in New-York,) who had been a midshipman on board before the mutiny, in which however he did not join. The ship was condemned as unseaworthy, and her crew, like those of the Belgrano, which went there the year before under similar circumstances, got nothing for their disaffection.

It may not be amiss to add, that the Jupiter, although she had been absent nearly three years, has not lost a spar or sail, and has gone over all the ground traversed by Lord Anson, and which forms but a small part of her route. Capt. Leslie has scarcely had a man sick during the voyage, but lost one man Henry Stewart, of Aberdeen, who was devoured by wild beasts, in the Gulf of California, having imprudently wandered a short distance from the ship. His mangled body and clothes were found a few days afterwards.

NORFOLK, APRIL 11.—The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain WOOLSEY, destined for the West India station, was towed down to Hampton Roads yesterday by the steam boat Virginia, Capt. Ferguson, and will proceed to sea this morning.

The Constellation will proceed direct to Vera Cruz for the purpose of landing the Hon. J. R. Poinsett and suite, and will then, it is understood, proceed upon her cruise.

Execution of Pirates.—A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 23, to a gentleman in this town, says—"There is a gallows erected here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the U. S. schr. Grampus, Lieut. Comdr. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto-Rico, Lieut. S. having gone down there this morning after them."

A National Tract Society has lately been formed in New-York, intended to concentrate the exertions of Christians of all denominations in supplying the United States with religious tracts. A union has been effected among several local institutions of this description. It proposed to build immediately, in that city, a house for the accommodation of the society, calculated to cost \$20,000, 12,500 of which was subscribed at a meeting of the friends of the project. Nat. Gaz.

Trade of New-York.—The following extract from the New-York Gazette, of the 21th inst. shows the vast amount of the trade of that city; the wonderful extent of which will be the more readily conceived, if we compare the duties which is stated to have accrued in one day at that Port, with the total value of the imports of some of the States in a whole year. In the year 1823, the total value of merchandise, imported into Virginia, amounted to \$681,810; Georgia, \$371,705; Connecticut, \$456,463; and New-Hampshire, \$371,770; while the duties secured at the Custom-house of N. York on the 11th inst. amounted to \$750,000.

"We have frequently had occasion to call public attention to the importance of the trade of this port, not only to the State, but more especially to the general government. We are led to make this remark, from the fact, (which we learn from a correct source,) that the amount of duties on imports secured at our Custom-house yesterday, was fully equal to the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is probably a larger sum than was ever before bonded in one day."

The Baltimore papers mention, with high commendation of her virtues, the death of Mrs. Ellen Meale, of that city. The deceased was the first white child born within the territory now occupied by Baltimore, containing 70,000 souls.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1825.

We learn that one of the principal objects for which the county committee is called together, is to revive the subject of a Convention, and to adopt proper measures to recall the public attention to this important measure. Arrangements also, it is expected, will be made to procure the zealous co-operation of all the western counties, and to ensure a unity of action in our exertions to obtain a reform of the constitution, and a consequent removal of the political inequality which now exists.

The opponents of a Convention are perhaps flattering themselves with the belief, that repeated failures have damped the ardor of the people, and that what was once sought with so much zeal, will now be relinquished without a farther struggle; but let them not lay this flattering unction to their souls. The friends of a Convention are not at all disheartened; they feel the same confidence in their eventual success, which they ever did; and if they have relaxed in their exertions, it was because the public mind was so intently fixed upon another object, as to render it necessary to postpone for a time, almost every political question unconnected with that. The cause for delay is now in a great degree removed, and the attention of the people will again be turned to an amendment of their constitution; and however long it may be delayed, however many the obstacles which a love of power and an unwillingness to part with it, may interpose, they will at length accomplish their object, and in a judicious revival of the constitution secure the lasting prosperity of the state. Our motto is, *Persevere*; and perseverance will crown with triumph all our exertions.

Minister to England.—RUFUS KING, of New-York, has been appointed by the President, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in the place of Mr. Rush, appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. King was formerly minister to England; and from his talents and experience, and his long services in the Senate, he is peculiarly well fitted for that station at this time. The right of navigating the St. Lawrence, a right of vast importance to the citizens of New-York, and the boundary line between Maine and the British provinces, which is a subject of equal importance to the people of Maine, are now interesting topics of discussion in the negotiations between this country and Great Britain; and as Mr. King is a native of Maine and a citizen of New-York, his appointment seems to be singularly appropriate. The claims of the English government in Maine embrace millions of acres of very valuable lands; and the deliberations of the commissioners appointed under an article in the Treaty of Ghent, to settle the disputed boundary line, have terminated without their being able to agree; it is evident, therefore, that this subject will be a prominent, as it is a most important one, in the negotiations between the two governments; and that its discussion will require peculiar qualifications in our Minister. Such, it is believed, Mr. King possesses.

Bounty for Murder.—We notice in the Halifax Free Press, an advertisement for two runaway negroes, a man and his wife, in which the owner offers fifty dollars for the fellow, alive, and one hundred dollars for his "head alone, and no questions asked!" The negro is about sixty years of age, can read, and is represented as possessing "great spirit and sound judgment;" and the only crime specified, is absconding from his master! For this the laws of the country are to be insulted, the character of the state scandalized, the morals of society outraged, by the offer of a reward for his murder! There can be no question, that if any one shall be tempted, by the paltry reward of one hundred dollars, to deprive of life a fellow-being, the curse of the murderer, and the punishment of the murderer will fall on him. The guilt incurred by an accessory, is not less certain, and exposes him

the same severe penalty. It is laid down as a rule, "that he who in any wise commands or counsels another to commit an unlawful act, is accessory to all that issues upon that unlawful act;" and an accessory to murder, robbery, &c. before the fact, is subject to the same punishment as he who does the deed.

Such advertisements as these have a most pernicious influence on our character abroad—they find their way into books of travels, and are seized with avidity by the malicious and the ignorant, to blacken our reputation, and to stigmatize us as a band of lawless wretches and unfeeling murderers. The laws of the state do not permit such violations of the moral feelings of the community; and they should be exerted to punish and repress them.

The editor of the *Norfolk Herald*, among others, was requested to copy the advertisement into his paper; but he would not permit the pages of his truly respectable journal to be soiled by such production. We copy the following article from the last *Herald*, because it is creditable to him, both as a man and as the conductor of a public print:

"The Editor of the Halifax 'Free Press' will do us a kindness by withdrawing the name of this paper from the advertisement of Negro SENECA. We should be entitled to demand five dollars for its insertion; but no consideration could induce us to publish so great a libel upon the morals of the age we live in."

The Pope is said to have addressed letters to all archbishops and bishops of America, commanding them to preach incessantly the necessity of submitting to the mother country. We doubt the truth of this—Popes are apt to be men of more shrewdness and discernment, than to be guilty of such folly. His Holiness is not so ignorant as to entertain the idea for a moment, that the South-American governments would permit such orders to be carried into effect, even were he infatuated enough to issue them; and he is doubtless well aware, that should his archbishops and bishops be bold enough to become thus openly the instigators of sedition, and the advocates of treason, the sacredness of their office would hardly shield them from the punishment of traitors. Whatever may be the policy of the Holy See, it is managed with much more skill than such orders would indicate.

4th July.—It is stated in the *Missionary*, that the average weight of a late Grand Jury for Hancock county, Ga. was two hundred nine and a half pounds! Their weight in the aggregate, 4609 lbs.

FOURTH OF JULY.
The citizens of Lincolnton assembled at the Court-House, on Friday evening, the 22d inst. for the purpose of entering into arrangements for celebrating the returning era of our national independence, on the 4th of July next, in that sober, orderly and decorous manner, which becomes rational beings and citizens of a free, sovereign and enlightened government.

The Rev. J. E. Bell was called to the chair, and Mr. N. N. Smith appointed secretary. On taking the vote of those present, Mr. Thomas Dews, jr. was selected to prepare and deliver an oration on that day, suitable to the importance of the occasion, and Mr. H. E. Fullenwider to read the Declaration of Independence. A committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of Col. J. Zimmerman, Col. M. Reinhardt, J. Forney, Esq. D. Reinhardt, Major J. Michael, Col. D. Hoke, Col. J. Hoke, Paul Keistler, D. Ramsour, Jacob Ramsour, V. M'Be, Capt. I. T. Alexander and Dr. S. P. Simpson.

Also, a committee to prepare suitable toasts, consisting of N. N. Smith, T. Dews, jr. J. D. Hoke, R. H. Norris and Joseph Brevard.

Likewise, on that day, Col. John Zimmerman has ordered out three troops of cavalry, and the fourth is respectfully invited to attend. Capt. A. H. Loretz's company of infantry will also be called on parade.

N. N. SMITH, Sec'y.
J. E. BELL, Pres't.
Lincolnton, April 25, 1825.

Mr. Editor: As the date of the advertisement respecting Ebenezer Academy was omitted when you published it, and as it was expected you would have published it last December, I request you to insert this, which lately appeared in the *Pioneer*. In Nov. last, when the Trustees issued their address, Mr. Lodor was only a Teacher elect. I request the readers of your paper, in looking over the Address as you lately published it, to read

"primary object," instead of "pecuniary object."

EBENEZER ACADEMY.

At this date, March 16, 1825, the Trustees would farther announce that, in consequence of the detention of Mr. Lodor, an engagement has been made with Mr. James C. Carey, former Assistant Teacher in the Raleigh Male Academy. This gentleman holds testimonials of a very flattering nature. When Mr. Lodor arrives, as we still look for him, Mr. Carey will still remain. Our number of Teachers for the Languages and Sciences, three in number, will then warrant a preparation for attending to a very large number of students.

We would farther state, that a new set of *Globes*, on an original plan, lately constructed, together with School Books, comprehending an original and more simplified method for studying *Geography* and *Astronomy*, have been ordered on from Europe for the use of this Academy.

A still more extended patronage of this Institution, is respectfully solicited from our Southern community.

By order of the Board,
J. HARBIS, Secretary.
York District, S. C.

No man of the period at which he lived had been more concerned in party politics than Dean Swift; and his remark upon this subject was, that "Party is the madness of many for the benefit of a few." The meaning of this is, that in all party strife, the few make use of the many to further their own designs. This is done by inflaming the minds of the people, by a perversion of truth, and by personal scurrility. Every insect may, indeed, be permitted to choose the atmosphere in which it will buzz, and it frequently happens that those which have their origin in an impure source buzz the loudest; but it is a matter well worthy of consideration how far any individual, that loves his country and wishes to promote her prosperity, ought to commit himself to such madness. The Chief Magistrate of a nation can give no stronger proof of his entire devotion to the interests of his country, than the selection of able men to fill the offices in his gift, without reference to the party to which they belong. By this means the real talent of the nation is brought into active operation, and the public enjoys the advantages of the highest intellectual powers within the scope of the community. A President who acts otherwise is, in reality, not the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but the creature of a party; and let that party be called by what denomination it may, it will too frequently mistake the mere impulse of the passions for the promptings of patriotism.—*Nat. Jour.*

It appears, from a statement in one of the Philadelphia papers, that it is intended to nominate Mr. KREMER as the next Governor of Pennsylvania.—The paper to which we refer, says—"Giving Mr. Kremer credit for all that his friends can claim for him, 'plain honesty,' it cannot be disguised that he has shown himself a very ignorant man—weak in condescending to sign his name to a production he could not indite—and ignorant in penning such articles as appeared in the Baltimore papers, with his name, and as form his replies to certain invitations to dinners, suppers, &c.," and concludes with this pertinent and pregnant question—"Do not certain members of Congress, who aided in the Latin quotations of Mr. Kremer's letter, wish that they had left him to his German, before they had thrust him, so mal apropos, over their own heads?"—*Nat. Journal.*

"GOLDEN DAYS OF COMMERCE."—Monday morning, "bright and early," says the *Norfolk Herald*, speculation was briskly stirring in the commercial walks of Norfolk, and in two hours nearly all the cotton, to be found, was bought up. This silly attack upon our unsuspecting merchants was principally from abroad. Some of our neighbors of Richmond and Petersburg, having received advices, took the steam boat which happened in their way in the nick of time, got here on Sunday night, and before breakfast the next morning, pretty nearly swept the market. In the mean time, as the news began to get afloat, expresses were started off in every direction to pick up all the cotton they could find—and it is said that all the small grocers through the country have been drained of every grain of coffee, at retail prices, much lower than they can now buy it by the bag.

An old Planter, who has watched the seasons for many years, prognosticates a cold spell of weather from the 1st to the 10th of May—possibly a "killing frost." He would advise his brother Planters to husband their seeds a little longer. Cotton especially is a delicate plant; and it is believed, should the approaching crop be nipped by a frost, a sufficiency of seed cannot be obtained to replant. Less than a fortnight ago, we had a severe snow storm; and as "winter never dies in the air," it would be at least cautious to be prepared against an unreasonable visit from "blustering Boreas."—*Pet. Repub.*

The New-York legislature have appropriated 50,000 dollars for the construction of a great state road.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The jury in the case of *Commonwealth vs. George Tyson*, in the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia on Tuesday, brought in a verdict of Guilty. The circumstances, which were the subject of this indictment and which have caused so much excitement in the public mind, are generally known, and were conclusively established on the trial. The indictment of Mr. Tyson, who has hitherto held a respectable station in society, was for obtaining from Mrs. Stewart upwards of \$1000, under pretence of purchasing for her as a broker, bank stock to that amount, but which in reality never was purchased, but converted to the uses of the defendant. The felony indicted was *constructive larceny*, and the great question before the court was whether it was that offence or a mere breach of trust. The jury, applying the facts to the law, were persuaded that the defendant had a *felonious intention* in the transaction, and therefore was guilty under the indictment.
Freeman's Journal.

Singular Incident.—On Thursday, the 17th ult., a new saw mill nearly completed, belonging to Mr. Samuel Ives, situated in the town of Roxbury, was suddenly started from its foundation, dashed to pieces and floated down the current. The accident was occasioned by the rapidity of the stream, and the pressure of the water in the dam, of which the mill formed a part. Three persons were in the mill when it started; two of whom escaped with but little injury. Mr. Saul (the mill-wright) endeavoured to do the same, but failing in his attempt, extricated himself a short distance below and reached the shore with his arm very much broken.
Catskill Recorder.

A CONSCIENTIOUS ROGUE.

Two fellows were lately apprehended at Boston, for passing counterfeit money. One of them, to get his own neck out of the noose, turned state's evidence, and on being called on to be sworn, he objected, stating that it was against his conscience to take an oath.

We have had opportunity to examine a box of cutlery, made by Mr. Samuel Pooley, a native inhabitant of this city, which far surpasses in workmanship any thing of the kind that has fallen within our observation. It contained 12 table knives and forks to match, a pair of carving knives and forks to match, twelve desert knives and forks to match, 9 miscellaneous knives and 4 forks, 2 small razors and 2 larger ones, a penknife, with a tortoise shell handle, weighing 3 1/10ths of a grain, a penknife with a pearl handle, 4 1/10ths of a grain, and a pair of scissors, weighing rather less than 2-10ths of a grain.—These various articles are all finished in the handsomest manner, and appear to be of fine materials. We understand that the box, with its contents, is intended to be presented to the President of the United States, as a specimen of the progress of skill in domestic manufactures.
N. Y. Daily Adv.

An old bachelor, named William Galt, died lately in Richmond, leaving property, according to his own estimate, amounting to 750,000 dollars. He emigrated from Scotland in 1775, and commenced trading with a pedler's pack. At that time he did not own an acre of soil, but in 1825, he could ride 15 miles rectilinear on his own ground, the richest bottom lands on James river.

Printers' Convention.—The editor of the *Geneva* (N. Y.) *Palladium* proposes a Convention, to be composed of one or more of the printers of each county in the Western District, to be held at Geneva or Canandaigua, for the purpose of taking measures to place themselves on a footing with other professions, and to receive an equivalent for their labors.

Caribbean Sheep.—In the Charles and Ellen, Capt. Gerry, which arrived some weeks ago from Smyrna, was imported a ram, a native of Caraman, in Asia Minor, taken from on board of a Turkish vessel bound to Constantinople. It was presented to Captain G. by the Greek Admiral Tombaro, who assured him that it was a genuine native of the above place, and that it would prove a great acquisition to improve the breeds in this country.—Their value in the market at Constantinople, is 200 to 250 dollars; their wool is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of Camblets, and their flesh is esteemed excellent and delicate. This animal has a broad tail, and the natural colour of the wool is dark brown, or snuff colour. The fleece is supposed to weigh about twenty-five pounds, is uncommonly close and compact, and reaches nearly to the ground. The body appears to be robust and of great strength, in prime condition and sound health. The size is greater than any of the largest Sheep of our country. The head is beautiful, the eyes piercing and quick in motion, no fleece beyond the ears; the head appears to project out from the fleece, having the appearance of the dark brown short fur on the deer's head. The horns are handsomely seated on the head, and of the middle size. It is regretted that this extraordinary and valuable animal is taken out of this state to New-Jersey.
[N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

IMPROVEMENTS.

The disposition to extend our water communication as far as it can be done by artificial means, is hourly gaining strength. We observe a notice in a Boston paper, under the signature of such names as those of Daniel Webster, Josiah Quincy, and William Sullivan, calling a meeting of their fellow-citizens of Boston, to take into consideration the practicability of a canal route between Concord, New Hampshire, and Plymouth, in the same state, across the country to Connecticut river, a distance of twenty-five miles—or to Baker's river, which flows into the Merrimac, a distance of twelve miles. By this means a canal communication will be formed between Boston and New Hampshire.
[Balt. American.]

In the Legislature of New-York a bill has passed the Senate, by 22 votes to 10, directing the survey of seventeen Canal routes! The state of New-York will take care not to be out done in liberal enterprise. As extensively commercial, and destined to be as populous and wealthy as Holland, she seems disposed to emulate even the multitude of her Canals. No Government has ever before undertaken, by one act of Legislation to trace out the courses of seventeen Canals.
Nat. Int.

The "Utica Sentinel" of the 29th ult. contains the following Editorial paragraph: "What a fine breeder the old Canal will be 50 years hence! yielding a revenue of 9 millions, it will enable the State to create a work of the same magnitude once a year without taxes."

We have seen a letter from the State Engineer, Hamilton Fulton, Esq. stating that he has accomplished the object of his visit to the north, having contracted for the Dredging Machine lately ordered by the Board of Internal Improvements. Mr. F. will arrive here in a few days, for the purpose of commencing immediate operations on the Cape Fear river. A large number of hands will be employed on this work, and it is desirable that applications for employment be made on or before the 1st of next month, on which day Mr. Fulton says he will certainly commence the work, whatever may be the state of the river.

Fayetteville Observer.

Longevity.—It is a remarkable fact, that there have died in the town of Little-Compton, R. I. since the 1st of January, 1825, five men and one woman, whose united ages amounted to 566 years—the eldest was upwards of 100 years! and the youngest 81 years.

Gov. Troup is again a Candidate for that office, in Georgia. General Clarke is also announced as a candidate.

Oliver Wolcott has been re-elected Governor of the State of Connecticut without serious opposition.

The Richmond Enquirer grumbles because a brig was launched at Baltimore, called the *Lady Adams*. Come, come, Mr. Ritchie—though we do pout a little at the old gentleman, we are all in favor of Mrs. Adams this side the Potomac.
Nonch's Advocate.

A NEW-ENGLAND BREAKFAST.

English writers of every description, from the profound Johnson to the sprightly Scott, have celebrated the bounty and substantiality of the Scottish breakfasts. We doubt whether Highland Chief or Lowland Laird ever sat down to a more comprehensive repast, than that which is described in the following article:

From the Boston Palladium.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Travelling alone during last week, in the interior of Massachusetts, I called for a breakfast at a public house, and was presented with the following—all upon the same table—and of which I took a memorandum at the time. I was surfeited at the sight. J.

Beef, Pork and Mutton Steak,
Boiled Chicken—Fried Fish,
Boiled and Fried Eggs,
Boiled and Fried Potatoes,
Toast, dry and dip,
Wheat, Rye and Indian Bread,
A large Apple, Pumpkin and Minced Pie,
Loaf, Plum and Sweet Cake,
Pickles of two kinds—Cheese,
Apple and Quince Sauce,
Cider—and a decanter, each, of Rum, Brandy and Gin.

Walnuts, an excellent Family Medicine.—Every body eats walnuts—every body knows how to make a pickle of walnuts. Few, however, know the medicinal virtue of walnuts. Now the fact is, walnuts, when prepared, *secundum artem*, are an excellent opening medicine and alterative; and this is the way to prepare them: Get the green walnuts fit for pickling, put them in a stone jar, filled up with moist sugar, at the proportion of about half a pound of sugar to the score of walnuts; place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water, for about three hours, taking care the water does not get in, and keep it simmering during the operation. The sugar, when dissolved, should cover the walnuts; if it does not, add more. Cover it close, and in six months it will be fit for use. The older it gets, the better it

is. One walnut is a dose for a child six years of age, as a purgative; and it has this great advantage over drugs, that, whilst it is an excellent medicine, it is, at the same time, very pleasant to the palate, and it will be esteemed by the young folks a great treat. Who can say as much of salts, and jalap, and other doctor's stuff? And, in a large family, it will abridge the doctor's bill ten pounds a year.
Economist.

Smoking.—"What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell. "None, that I know of," replies his companion, "except that smoking induces drinking—drinking intoxication—intoxication induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice—jaundice leads to dropsy—and dropsy terminates in death." Using snuff to clean the teeth terminates equally fatal.

A meeting of persons favorable to the establishment of a SUNDAY SCHOOL in this place, will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, the 3d May, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, interested in so benevolent an institution, are respectfully invited to attend.
Charlotte, April 28, 1825.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY.

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)
THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000	10,000
1 6,000	6,000
1 4,000	4,000
1 3,000	3,000
1 2,000	2,000
1 1,538	1,538
6 1,000	6,000
6 500	3,000
6 200	1,200
158 24	3,744
312 12	3,744
468 8	3,744
7,800 4	31,200

8,760 Prizes. \$79,170

15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets, \$79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - \$4
Half do. - - - - 2
Quarter do. - - - - 1

* * TICKETS and SHARES, in the above Lottery, for sale at the office of the *Catawba Journal*, where adventurers are invited to call, and secure a chance for \$10,000, at the very low price of \$4.

Notice.

WHEREAS my boy Solomon is frequently incapable of doing his business, by drinking spirits—this is to give notice, that I will prosecute any person in future who will give or sell him liquors, without an order from me.
C. ELMS.
April 24, 1825. 3132

WILD MEDLEY.

WILL stand in Charlotte during the week of the Superior Court; and if sufficiently encouraged, will stand a part of his time, the remainder of the season, in Charlotte.
E. JENNINGS.

Runaway.

ABSCONDED from me, about the 5th day of March last, a bound boy, JOHN M'KENNIN, about 19 years old. Any person delivering said John to me, shall be entitled to ten cents reward.
MARCUS T. C. KENNEDY.
April 28, 1825. 3133

State of North-Carolina.

Mecklenburg County, February Term, 1825.
Daniel Gallant } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of William Thomas Miller. } Neely, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal* for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

TEST. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 6135

State of North-Carolina.

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court, Lewis' Adm'rs. } Levied on Land.

John Lewis. }
IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal*, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 3mt35.—Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina.

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court. William Salters } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negroes, July, Sam, William Douglass. } Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal*, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 3mt35.—Price adv. \$4.

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

STANZAS.

I love to hear at mournful eve
The ploughman's pensive tone,
And still be wending on my way
When the last note is done.

I love to see the misty moon,
And cross the gusty hill,
And wind the darksome homeward lane
When all is hush'd and still.

From way thus distant, lone and late,
How sweet it is to come,
And leaving all behind so drear,
Approach our pleasant home;

While every lowly lattice shines
Along the village street,
Where round the blazing evening fire
The cheerful household meet!

And passing by each friendly door,
At length we reach our own,
And find the smile of kindred love
More kind by absence grown.

To sit beside the fire, and hear
The threatening storm come on,—
And think upon the dreary way
And traveller alone.

To see the social tea prepared,
And hear the kettle's hum,
And still repeated from each tongue—
"How glad we are you're come!"

To sip our tea, to laugh and chat
With heartiest social mirth,
And think no spot in all the world
Like our own pleasant hearth.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

FROM THE BOSTON SPECTATOR.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

The following description will probably be new to most of our readers. Its vivid details, although extracted from a work of fiction, are, we believe, agreeable to the most momentous event in our country's history; an event that raised the drooping confidence and courage of those who fought and prayed for our cause, which had before assumed an appearance almost desperate:

"The night was intensely cold, and we were delayed many hours longer than had been anticipated, by an accumulation of ice in the river. And here, if you would get a good notion of the countenance of Washington at this time the most eventful and trying moment of his life—I would recommend to you to study a picture just painted by Mr. Sully, of Philadelphia, upon this subject. He has been singularly happy—and when I recollect the face of Washington, as he reined up for half an hour, within pistol shot of me, it appears to me that some man must have painted it, who was with us at that time. Before we came down to the ferry—there was an awful solemnity, darkness and repose on it. But *there*, when in sight of the troops, as they were severally embarking, every man of whom, so long as the face of their commander could be seen, even after the boats had put off, kept his eyes upon it; it was full of a loftier, more animated, youthful and heroic expression, of encouragement and confidence.

"You have heard of General Knox, then Colonel—and of his stentorian voice. I assure you that no justice can be done to him or it; my ears rung for a fortnight after, at the same hour of the night—and do yet, when I remember how he galloped about, cursing and swearing, dismounting every five minutes, and lifting at his own artillery like a giant. He was a gallant fellow full of blood—with all the blunt, strong New-England hardihood. And Greene, too, he was there, the only man of all our armies capable, I believe, in case of any disaster, to take the place of Washington—there he sat, full of deep, religious composure,—his broad forehead fronting the fires that were kindled near the place of embarkation.

"At last, though not until three o'clock in the morning, we were fairly landed upon the Jersey shore, and, by 5, had taken up our line of march.

"Our whole army passed softly, and silently, by two or three officers, posted upon the road side, continually waving their swords, with a motion as if to enjoin the most deathlike stillness; and deathlike it was, for nothing could be heard, but the blowing of horses, a jolting sound now and then in the wet snow where the artillery wagons and carriages cut through into the ground—and a general rush, as deep, heavy water.

"A few moments after, a troop of Virginians, under Captain Washington, (afterwards so distinguished at the south,) paraded in beautiful style, through the heavy snow, and brought us intelligence which tended to accelerate our march. Before his arrival, we

had hoped (as I afterwards found) to surprise the enemy at Trenton, while yet overpowered by the festivities of the preceding night—and make his morning sleep, the sleep of death—but now that hope was abandoned, for Captain Washington had encountered his picket, exchanged a few shot, and left him prepared for—what it is remarkable that he had heard a vague rumor of—our intended attack. Yet this very affair, which, at first, threatened to be so disastrous, the frolic of Captain Washington, was probably the chief reason why we succeeded in surprising the enemy at last; for, as that was not followed up, he retired to quarters, after waiting a reasonable time, as we afterwards found, thinking the whole a Virginia ruse.

"Our troops were now thrown into two divisions. We were separated from our father—who was detached under Sullivan and St. Clair to take the river road—while we, under Washington himself, Greene, Morris, and Stevens, pushed onward through what is called the Pennington road.

"A few moments afterwards—just while I tho't my heart had lost its motion entirely—for I felt, in looking about me, and seeing the dark array of substantial, but noiseless creatures, horses and wagons—as if the whole army were an apparition—a cavalcade of dead men—marching from one place of burial to another;—I heard a shot, so near me that my horse leaped out of the rank. This was followed by a loud cry—two or three words—a volley—and then, shot after shot, as if a line of sentinels, sleeping upon their post, had suddenly started up, one after the other, fired off their pieces, and run in.

"Our advance were well furnished with bayonets—and they immediately charged upon the picket, and we dashed after them, trampling them to death, with our horses, riding over them like a whirlwind, without speaking a word or firing a shot. This was scarcely done, when we heard the firing of the other division, at the opposite quarter—so admirably timed had been the arrangement—and we immediately galloped into the centre of the town, foot and foot, determined to ride the enemy down, or bayonet them, before they had time to form. Washington was dreadfully exposed. The first picket, thinking this a second attack of the same little skirmishing party, that had fired into them before, neglected to give the alarm:—and the outposts, though they fought most gallantly, retreating step by step, behind the houses, disputing every inch, and presenting their bright bayonets, without a flash of powder, wherever we rode in upon them—so that we could not, with all our cutting and spurring, force our horses upon them—and then the moment that we had faced about, blazing away upon us, and running to the next house—were driven in.

At last we had an opportunity for fair play; the Hessians were formed, and forming, with the whole glittering with bayonets. A tremendous struggle was going on at our right, under the very eye of Washington, with the enemy's artillery, which was taken; when, with a troop of horse, Archibald rode down, his cap off, his sword flashing, like a firebrand, in the light and smoke of the musketry—"charge! charge! he cried—charge! my brave fellows! and provoke them to fire." Another troop! another! and another! thundered down, from the right and left, but with no effect at all upon the invisible Germans; the front rank kneeled all round—while the rest were forming, and presented their bayonets, without firing a shot.

"By heaven!" said Archibald, shouting, as if his heart would break, to Captain Washington, "I will try them again!" and, as he said so, he rode, at full speed, so near, that it appeared to me that he could have struck the enemy with his sword—and fired his pistol into their faces. Our front rank followed the example—and the next moment, all the Hessians brought their pieces up to their cheeks, and poured a tremendous volley in upon us—I saw my father fall—Arthur reel in his stirrups—but Archibald, as if prepared for this very thing, shouted, "wheel and charge!"

"Wheel and charge!" repeated a hundred voices in our rear—"wheel and charge!"

We obeyed—and the snow flew—and the swords flashed—and the next moment, a hundred of the enemy—the whole of his front rank, were trampled to death before us, and twenty human heads rolled upon the ground, among the feet of our horses.

The infantry, under Greene, poured in volley after volley, at the same time; and Knox, having brought round his light field pieces to bear, as if they had been blunderbusses, played in upon them an uninterrupted roll of thunder and smoke.

It was impossible to stand it—no human being could have endured the hurricane of fire bullets longer. They threw down their arms—about one thousand men in all—and then it was—*then*—when it was necessary to move about the quieter operations of strife, that we began to feel the intense coldness of the night—the keen air cutting into our new wounds, like rough broken glass."

FROM THE BARNSTABLE GAZETTE.

THE VOYAGE.

The following narrative possesses the interesting quality of truth; and the Captain of whom we speak, is a personal acquaintance of ours now living, as well as a majority of the crew, all of whom are inhabitants of this Cape, and can vouch for the authenticity of the history, which we shall attempt to relate without exaggeration:

It was during the last war, in the year 1815, when our enterprising seamen were in the practice of purchasing British licenses to carry Yankee notions to foreign ports, unharmed by their cruisers, that Captain H—availed himself of a bargain of this kind, to keep himself from the rust of idleness. The vessel which he had provided for his purpose, was one of those queer rigged nondescript things called a yacht, formerly owned by the British, and which had seen much and severe service. Age had weakened her joints, and the barnacles found an undisturbed resting place upon her bottom, where they quietly reposed side by side, untroubled by the rude visits of the scraper. Taking advantage of a fair wind,—for she would sail with no other,—he, amid the jokes of his fellow captains, commenced his voyage for Bermuda. It was a deadening sight to observe her creeping and quaking over the waves, complaining with her timbers like a man afflicted with the gout. A fair wind, however, carried them to the latitude of Bermuda, though the captain found that he was to the leeward of his port of destination, and he was under the necessity of beating his vessel there against a head wind, a thing by no means so easily done as said. Having tried this manoeuvre for three weeks, he ascertained that he was still farther from that Island than when he first arrived in its latitude; for his *craft*, like a man in a fit of intoxication, although she looked most strenuously in one direction, yet, Paddy fashion, *advanced backwards* from the point toward which she was aiming at. Finding it in vain to attempt reaching Bermuda with a head wind, and being out of patience, with the length and fatigue of the voyage, he was on the point of bearing away for the West Indies, when, one morning, he discovered, close hauled to the wind, a vessel, at his stern, which looked rather rakish, or in common parlance, like an armed vessel—to attempt escaping, if he wished it, was in vain. It was mortifying to observe the comparative speed of the stranger, as in naval pride she boomed lightly over the waves, tossing off the spray from her dark sides, as the war-horse flings the foam from the bit—a few moments exhibited the ports of a ship of some force, and soon the bugle of the marines was heard above the roar of the warters; the glancing of sabres and muskets flashed from the deck, and without hesitation the stranger ranged along-side, and the boarding officer ascertained the character of the vessel and her disabilities for the voyage which she had undertaken. The *notions* and commodities of the vessel, consisting of provisions, &c. attracted the eye of the officer, and as the countries were then at war, he proceeded to help himself to squash, knocking open the butter kegs, and beef barrels, as tho' he felt himself perfectly at home. The Captain of the Yacht, who, with the assistance of a beard of three weeks growth, had something almost ferocious in his appearance—yet this ferocity was wholly exterior, and was in fact a lover of fun.—As he presented himself on deck, and discovered the proceedings of the officer, he addressed him in a harsh tone, inquiring what he was about—the officer informed him that his vessel was a lawful prize to his Majesty's packet,—then bound to Bermuda, and he was now reaping the benefit of his capture. The Yankee, however, forbade him from meddling with his property, and deliberately drew forth his pencil, enumerating the articles taken out, with scrupulous nicety. Still the officer proceeded in his duty, and having obtained a proper amount of the delicacies, left a crew on board his prize, and a hawser was made fast to the Yacht, and she taken in tow by the captors. In three days they tugged her into the port of Bermuda, where a fleet of British men of war were then lying, and she was anchored at some distance below them, and the packet proceeded to town.

The difficulty which presented itself

to the captain of the packet, was simply this—he had no commission to capture, but only a letter of marque: yet the temptation of the Yankee cargo was so great, that it could not be resisted, and the yacht was left below the town, for the purpose of having no interloping frigate to share profits while the packet went up to obtain the proper documents for capture—having procured which, they proceeded to take possession under their new commission. The Secretary of the Governor accompanied the Captain of the packet, and stepped on board the yacht "as one having authority." The Yankee marched up to him, "savage as a meat axe," and asked his name and capacity—the reply was, "I am Secretary to the Governor of Bermuda."

"You are?"

"I am, and I declare your vessel to be a good prize." "Well," replied the American Captain, "you are the very man I wished to see—have you a knife?" At this the dandy gentleman made a retrograde motion, to get out of the way of one whom he thought insane; but, on assurance that he should not be harmed, he, at arms length, presented him a penknife, with which the Yankee ripped open the top of his boot, and drew from thence a British licence. Never were there seen countenances more chop-fallen than those of the Prize-master & Co. The paper was strictly examined, and found to be authentic; the appearance of affairs was wonderfully changed. "And now," said the Yankee, with a sneer, "Mr. Secretary to the governor of Bermuda, with your permission, I will dress and wait on your master!" The Prize-master gathered himself up and departed, sensible of the "slips between the cup and the lip," in life's journey. The Secretary politely accompanied the Captain to the Governor's residence. The cargo was sold at an enormous profit, as provisions were in great demand. The Captain of the British packet sent him an equivalent for the goods taken out, at Bermuda prices; and from being a captured vessel, and the crew prisoners, she was changed to a welcome visitor, with a friendly freight; but the money paid for the pilloings of the Prize-master was returned, with an assurance that the beef and butter were paid for in towing, as without the *disinterested* assistance of His Majesty's packet, the yacht would have found the bottom of the ocean much sooner than the Island of Bermuda!

Literary Anecdote.—A curious literary anecdote has reached us, of the times of Henry VIII. Tonstall, Bishop of London, whose extreme moderation, of which he was accused at the time, preferred burning books to burning authors, which was then getting into practice, to testify his abhorrence of Tindall's principles, who had printed a translation of the New Testament, a sealed book for the multitude, thought of purchasing all the copies of Tindall's translation, and annihilating them in one common flame. This occurred to him when passing through Antwerp, in 1529, then a place of residence for the Tindallists. He employed an English merchant there for this business, who happened to be a secret follower of Tindall, and acquainted him with the Bishop's intention. Tindall was extremely glad to hear of the project, for he was desirous of printing a more correct edition of his version, but the first impression still hung on his hands, and he was too poor to make a new one. He furnished the English merchant with all his unsold copies, which the Bishop as eagerly bought, and had them all publicly burned in Cheapside; which the people not only declared was "a burning of the Word of God," but it influenced the desire of reading that volume, that the second edition was sought after at any price, and when one of the Tindallists, who was promised by the Lord Chancellor, in a private examination, that he should not suffer if he would reveal who encouraged and supported his party at Antwerp, the Tindallist immediately accepted the offer, and assured the Lord Chancellor that the greatest encouragement they had was from Tonstall, Bishop of London, who had bought up half the first impression, and enabled them to produce a second!

ANECDOTE.

The great John Howe, in his sermon on "the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures," relates the following circumstance communicated to him by Dr. Goodwin.

"He told me he, Goodwin, being in his youth a student at Cambridge, and having heard much of Mr. Rogers, of Dedham, purposely took a journey to hear him preach on his lecture day; a lecture so thronged and frequented, that to those who attended not early, there was no possibility of getting into that

very large and spacious church. Mr. Rogers was at the time discussing the subject of the Scriptures; and in that sermon he expostulated with the people about their neglect of the Bible. He personated God to the congregation, thus addressing them. "I have trusted you so long with my Bible; you have slighted it; it lies in your houses covered with dust and cobwebs; you care not to look into it. Do you use my Bible so?—well, you shall have my Bible no longer." He then took up the Bible from the cushion, and seemed as if he were going away with it, and carrying it from them; but immediately turned again, and personated the people to God, fell down on his knees, cried, and pleaded most earnestly, "O Lord, whatever thou doest to us, take not thy Bible from us!—kill our children—burn our houses—destroy our goods—only spare us thy Bible—only take not away thy Bible." Then he addressed the people as an answer from God. "Say you so?—well, I will try you a little longer; here is my Bible for you. I will yet see how you will use it; whether you will love it more—whether you will practise it more, and live more according to it." By these actions he put the congregation into so strange a posture, that the people generally were deluged with their own tears. Dr. Goodwin himself when he retired to take his horse again, was fain to hang a quarter of an hour upon the neck of his horse weeping, before he had power to mount; so great was the impression upon him, on having been thus expostulated with for the neglect of the Bible."

The late Dr. Dodd, who was executed for forgery, as he was stepping into the mourning coach which conveyed him to the scaffold, was asked by a woman who had imbibed the notions of the Free Thinkers—"Now! where, where is the Lord thy God?" He, in reply, told her to go home, and turn to the seventh chapter of Micah, 8th, 9th, and 10th verses.—She did so, and afterwards went and hung herself. The following are the verses referred to:—"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall I shall arise; when I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute judgment for me: he will bring me forth to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness. Then *she that is mine enemy shall see it, and shame shall cover her which said unto me, where is the Lord thy God? Mine eyes shall behold her: now shall she be trodden down as the mire of the streets.*"

ORIGINAL SIN.

I overheard a discourse something like alteration between a deacon, his son and servants. Some one had informed him that the cattle had broken into the cornfield, and were making great ravages. His servants were ordered to make haste and turn them out, and repair the breach. "How came they there?" says one:—"Which way did they get in?" cries another. "It is impossible; the fences are good," says a third. "Don't stand there talking to no purpose," cries the deacon, with increasing earnestness. "They are in the field destroying the corn. I see them with my own eyes. Out with them speedily, and put up the fence." As I approached him, he began to be more calm. "Your pardon, sir,—these fellows have vexed me. They make me think of our parson's sermon on the origin of sin, spending his time in needlessly inquiring *how* it came into the world, while he ought to be exhorting us to DRIVE IT OUT." "Your observation is just," said I, "and your directions to your servants contain sound orthodox; a good practical improvement of the discourse we have heard to-day."

"So the thought strikes me," replied the deacon; "I will hint it to the clergy in general: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel,' &c."

Economy in Candles.—In such candlesticks as are not made to slide, the candles are frequently permitted to burn in the socket to great waste, and to the injury of the candlestick; this may be prevented by taking out early the short piece of candle, placing it between three common pins stuck in an old cork in the candlestick. A pound of candles 10 in the pound, will give a greater quantity of light by one-fourth, than a pound of 6 in the pound; because the tallow is more perfectly consumed in consequence of a greater surface of wick being exposed to the air. In large wicks the tallow is not burnt, but distilled away.

DANDY.—A fool who is vain of being the last figure of some fashionable tailor, and thinks the wealth of his wardrobe will conceal the poverty of his ideas; though, like his long eared brother in the lion's skin, he is easily betrayed